

# A GENERIC SYNOPSIS OF THE LIZARDS OF THE SUBFAMILY LYGOSOMINAE<sup>1</sup>

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As long ago as 1887 Boulenger remarked on the difficulty he had encountered in attempting to make a satisfactory generic arrangement of the Scincidae. In the long interval from Boulenger's day to our own, the skinks have reaffirmed their characteristic refractoriness to systematic order, and by far the most notorious offenders have been those groups of which the genus *Lygosoma* and certain of its allies are representative. These lizards, known loosely as the "lygosome" genera, are as baffling to the taxonomist as they are diverse in the multiplicity of their forms. Probably not the least reason for the perplexity surrounding the lygosomes is the fact that they add or delete many supposedly fundamental characters with the most disconcerting irregularity, while at the same time presumably trivial traits are often maintained through great arrays of species which are distributed over large areas.

The Boulengerian arrangement of genera was based on the recognition of these supraspecific groups according to the presence, absence, or other variation of certain characters accorded "generic" importance. Such a system inevitably becomes unwieldy when applied to lizards displaying the attributes of the lygosomes and results also in some weird zoogeographic and phylogenetic conclusions. On the other hand, in defense of Boulenger's arrangements and the emendations suggested by M. A. Smith (1937), the recognition of a relatively few genera considerably eases the every-day classification of the

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lygosomes, and if the ultimate purpose is merely to pigeonhole a particular species at hand, the Boulengerian approach is certainly as good as any other.

The question then arises as to whether some other arrangement is desirable for the lygosome genera and, if so, upon what basis such a system should be predicated. The obvious antithesis of Boulenger's taxonomy is one wherein genera result from the "brigading of demonstrably related species," and where more tightly drawn generic definitions are made. It seems to me that this latter system is incomparably superior to that of Boulenger, for it has the dual advantages of reflecting phylogenetic relationships and of restricting the exercise of arbitrary judgment of characters deemed to be of "generic" importance. The necessity for some such arrangement goes far beyond the private philosophies of the "lumpers" and the "splitters" if any kind of comprehensible and stable arrangement is to be brought to the more than 600 described forms of lygosome lizards.

Since the most recent review of the lygosomes is that of M. A. Smith (op. cit.), reference to and comparison with this author's arrangement of these lizards are necessary. In the summary that follows it will be seen that the supraspecific arrangement suggested here differs from that of Smith in two basic ways: First, that the lygosome genera are regarded as a natural subfamily of the Scincidae, and second, that genera alone are utilized instead of genera, subgenera, and sections. In arriving at the conclusions presented here with respect to genera I have employed the following guiding criteria: First, that genera should be aggregations of species sharing one or more constant traits which set them apart from all other species groups; second, that genera should consist of species of common phylogenetic origin as far as this may appear determinable; third, that, in general, compact and more tightly drawn genera are preferable to loosely defined, all-inclusive groupings. Granting that my generic criteria are probably as personal (and therefore as vulnerable) as may be those of M. A. Smith, I believe they are defensible to the extent that they are essentially consistent and that they indicate relationships, and beyond this I think the genus cannot reasonably be expected to go. In brief, the 600-odd described forms of lygosome lizards individually and collectively constitute the best possible argument for the discrimination of discrete generic groups which are refined beyond the stage of catch-all depositories for widely divergent forms of uncertain origin.

The essence of the arrangement used here, and the differences between this system and that of Boulenger, as emended by M. A. Smith, are as follows :

1. *Lygosoma* and certain related genera are recognized here as constituting a subfamily (Lygosominae) of the Scincidae, which is further divided into three additional subfamilies. Smith does not divide the Scincidae into subfamilies.

2. The subfamily Lygosominae is regarded as consisting of at least 33 genera. Smith recognized 10 genera, 3 sections, and 5 subgenera of *Lygosoma* and its allies.

3. The following lygosome genera are recognized :

- Ablepharus* Fitzinger, 1823.
- Anotis* Bavay, 1869.
- Ateuchosaurus* Gray, 1845.
- Carlia* Gray, 1845.
- Cophoscincopus* Mertens, 1934.
- Cophoscincus* Peters, 1867.
- Cryptoblepharus* Wiegmann, 1834.
- Dasia* Gray, 1839.
- Emoia* Gray, 1845.
- Eugongylus* Fitzinger, 1843.
- Eumecia* Bocage, 1870.
- Hemiergus* Wagler, 1830.
- Lampropholis* Fitzinger, 1843.
- Leioloopsis* Duméril and Bibron, 1839.
- Leptosiphos* Schmidt, 1943.
- Lipinia* Gray, 1845.
- Lygosoma* Hardwicke and Gray, 1827.
- Mochlus* Günther, 1864.
- Nodorha*, new genus.
- Norbea* Gray, 1845.
- Ophioscincus* Peters, 1873.
- Otosaurus* Gray, 1845.
- Panaspis* Cope, 1868.
- Rhodona* Gray, 1839.
- Riopa* Gray, 1839.
- Ristella* Gray, 1839.
- Saiphos* Gray, 1831.
- Scincella* Mittleman, 1950.
- Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger, 1843.
- Squamicylia*, new genus.
- Tachygyia*, new genus.
- Tribolonotus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839.
- Tropidophorus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839.

4. The supraspecific groups recognized by M. A. Smith are as follows:

Genus:

- Ablepharus* Fitzinger, 1823.
- Ateuchosaurus* Gray, 1845.
- Cophoscincopus* Mertens, 1934.
- Dasia* Gray, 1839.
- Emoia* Gray, 1845.
- Lygosoma* Hardwicke and Gray, 1827.
- Otosaurus* Gray, 1845.
- Rhodona* Gray, 1839.
- Riofa* Gray, 1839.
- Tiliqua* Gray, 1825.

Subgenus:

- Eugongylus* Fitzinger, 1843.
- Eumecia* Bocage, 1870.
- Ictiscincus* M. A. Smith, 1937.
- Panaspis* Cope, 1868.
- Riofa* Gray, 1839.

Section:

- Leiolopisma* Duméril and Bibron, 1839.
- Lygosoma* Hardwicke and Gray, 1827.
- Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger, 1843.

5. The following groups used by M. A. Smith are not recognized here, for the reasons given:

*Ictiscincus* M. A. Smith, 1937 = *Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger, 1843 (*vide* Loveridge, 1948, p. 352, regarding the supposed distinguishing characteristics of the teeth).

*Tiliqua* Gray, 1825. Not a lygosome genus (see following discussion and *vide* Waite, 1929, pp. 132-133).

The 33 genera previously enumerated constitute what I conceive to be the subfamily Lygosominae of the family Scincidae. The characteristics of the Lygosominae and of the three other subfamilies of the Scincidae are summarized in the following synopsis:

A. Palatine bones in contact on median line of palate.

1. Pterygoid bones separated on the median line of palate; palatal notch extending anteriorly to level of centers of eyes ..... MABUYINAE
2. Pterygoid bones in contact anteriorly; palatal notch not extending anteriorly to level of centers of eyes ..... LYGOSOMINAE

B. Palatine bones separated on median line of palate.

1. Nostril pierced in nasal, or between two adjacent plates, but never touching rostral.....SCINCINAE
2. Nostril pierced between rostral and an adjacent plate, thereby contacting rostral, or else within rostral itself..CHALCIDINAE

The Mabuyinae are distributed in Indo-Malaya, Africa, Madagascar, Asia, and the Americas (including the West Indies). The Lygosominae have an approximately similar distribution but occur also in southern Europe, Australasia, and the Pacific Islands. The Scincinae virtually duplicate the Lygosominae in their occurrence, while the Chalcidinae are restricted to Africa, Madagascar, southern Asia, and southern Europe.

The general plan of organization in this paper incorporates a brief diagnosis for each lygosome genus, or else the distinguishing features which set apart the genus from other lygosome genera are enumerated. Included also are the genotype for each genus and the principal synonyms. In addition to an artificial key to the genera, there are appended alphabetical listings of primary generic synonyms and species generically allocated according to the taxonomy suggested here.

#### Genus LYGOSOMA Hardwicke and Gray

*Lygosoma* HARDWICKE and GRAY, Zool. Journ., vol. 3, p. 228, 1827. (Type: *Lacerta serpens* Bloch = *Anguis quadrupes* Linné.)

*Podophis* WIEGMANN, Herpetologia Mexicana, p. 11, 1834. (Type: *Anguis quadrupes* Linné.)

Eyelids well developed, movable, the lower one scaly and lacking a more or less translucent or transparent disc; no supranasals; prefrontals small and widely separated; frontoparietals united, distinct from the large interparietal; preanals not, or barely, enlarged; ear opening absent or punctiform, approximating nostril or smaller if present; limbs much reduced, digits 5-5; body elongate, slender.

*Distribution*.—Australia, Java, Malaya, Siam, Indo-China, Philippine Islands.

#### Genus SPHENOMORPHUS Fitzinger

*Eulamprus* FITZINGER, Systema reptilium . . . , p. 22, 1843. (Type: *Lygosoma quoyi* Duméril and Bibron.)

*Sphenomorphus* FITZINGER, *ibid.*, p. 23. (Type: *Lygosoma melanopogon* Duméril and Bibron.)

*Himulia* GRAY, Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, p. 22, 1845. (Type: *Lygosoma quoyi* Duméril and Bibron.)

*Elania* GRAY, *ibid.*, p. 80. (Type: *Scincus muelleri* Schlegel; non *Elania* Sundevall, 1835.)

*Lissonota* BLYTH, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, vol. 22, p. 653, 1853. (Type: *Lissonota maculata* Blyth; non *Lissonota* Gravenhorst, 1829.)

*Ictiscincus* M. A. SMITH, Rec. Indian Mus., vol. 39, No. 3, p. 222, 1937. (Type: *Scincus muelleri* Schlegel.)

Differs essentially from *Lygosoma* as follows: Prefrontals large, often forming a median suture; frontoparietals paired; preanals enlarged (except in *hallieri*); ear opening always present, large, somewhat smaller than the eye; limbs large and separated slightly or meeting or overlapping when appressed.

*Distribution*.—Australia, East Indies, New Guinea, India, Indo-China, Malaya.

*Note*.—This is by far the largest lygosome genus in point of included forms, well over 150 having been described. Quite possibly the genus as here constituted is polyphyletic, but until considerably more information can be accumulated on the individual and population variations of these lizards they are best considered as congeneric despite the fact that certain species groups may be worthy of generic rank.

#### Genus SAIPHOS Gray

*Saiphos* GRAY, in Griffith's Animal Kingdom, Syn. 9, p. 72, 1831. (Type: *Seps equalis* Gray.)

*Peroncles* WIEGMANN, Herpetologia Mexicana, p. 11, 1834. (Type: *Seps equalis* Gray.)

*Anomalopus* DUMÉRIL, Catalogue méthodique de la collection des reptiles . . . , p. 185, 1851. (Type: *Anomalopus verreauxii* Duméril.)

*Coloscincus* PETERS, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1876, p. 532. (Type: *Coloscincus truncatus* Peters.)

Differs essentially from *Lygosoma* as follows: Prefrontals greatly reduced, or often absent; frontoparietals paired; preanals enlarged; ear opening absent; limbs minute, reduced to tridactyle, didactyle, or monodactyle rudiments.

*Distribution*.—Australia, Sumatra, Malaya.

#### Genus LEPTOSIAPHOS Schmidt

*Leptosiaphos* K. P. SCHMIDT, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 24, No. 29, p. 332, 1943. (Type: *Lygosoma melcagris* Boulenger.)

Differs essentially from *Lygosoma* as follows: Frontoparietals paired; limbs well developed, digits 3, 4, or 5.

*Distribution*.—East Africa.

#### Genus OTOSAURUS Gray

*Otosaurus* GRAY, Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, p. 93, 1845. (Type: *Otosaurus cumingi* Gray.)

*Parotosaurus* BOULENGER, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, vol. 20, p. 257, 1914.  
(Type: *Parotosaurus annectens* Boulenger.)

Differs essentially from *Lygosoma* as follows: Supranasals usually present, either small and widely separated or else well developed and forming a median suture; frontoparietals paired; preanals enlarged; ear opening large, approximating eye; limbs large, separated slightly or meeting or overlapping when appressed.

*Distribution*.—East Indies, Borneo, Sarawak, Sumatra, Malaya, New Guinea, Philippine Islands.

*Note*.—The genus *Parotosaurus* may be used conveniently for those forms possessing reduced nonsuturing supranasals, or else lacking these scales; in this case *Otosaurus* would then be restricted to the species with enlarged supranasals which form a median suture.

#### Genus COPHOSCINCUS Peters

*Cophoscincus* PETERS, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1867, p. 19. (Type: *Lygosoma (Cophoscincus) quadrivittatus* Peters.)

Differs essentially from *Lygosoma* as follows: Preanals enlarged; ear opening absent; limbs robust and either separated by several scale lengths when appressed or else meeting or overlapping.

*Distribution*.—Australia, Sumatra, Borneo, Malaya, Celebes, Philippine Islands.

*Note*.—In *quadrivittatus* the lower eyelid is scaly and lacks a transparent or translucent disc, while in other species (cf. *infralineolatus*, *relictus*) the disc is present. In this group the presence or absence of the palpebral disc is not generically important.

#### Genus DASIA Gray

*Dasia* GRAY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 2, p. 331, 1839. (Type: *Dasia olivacea* Gray.)

*Lamprolepis* FITZINGER, Systema reptilium, p. 22, 1843. (Type: *Scincus smaragdinus* Lesson.)

*Liotropis* FITZINGER, *ibid.*, p. 22. (Type: *Euprepes ernestii* Duméril and Bibron = *Dasia olivacea* Gray.)

*Keneuxia* GRAY, Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, p. 79, 1845. (Type: *Scincus smaragdinus* Lesson.)

*Apterygodon* EDERLING, Nat. Tijdschr. Med. Ind., vol. 26, p. 483, 1863. (Type: *Apterygodon vittatum* Ederling.)

*Theconyx* ANNANDALE, Spolia Zeylanica, vol. 3, p. 191, 1906. (Type: *Euprepes halianus* Haly and Nevill; non *Theconyx* Gray, 1845.)

Differs from *Lygosoma* essentially as follows: Supranasals present, occasionally forming a median suture, sometimes partially or nearly completely fused with the nasals; prefrontals large, sometimes form-

ing a median suture; frontoparietals paired; body and limbs robust, the latter often overlapping when appressed, or else separated by only a few scale lengths.

*Distribution*.—Indian Archipelago, Papuasias, Caroline and Philippine Islands, India, Borneo.

#### Genus CPHOSCINCOPUS Mertens

*Cophoscincopus* MERTENS, Zoologica (Stuttgart), vol. 32, p. 190, 1934. (Type: *Cophoscincus simulans* Vaillant; non *Cophoscincus* Peters, 1867 = *Tiliqua dura* Cope.)

Differs from *Lygosoma* essentially as follows: Supranasals present and forming a median suture; frontoparietals paired; ear opening present but almost completely covered by overlapping scales; preanals enlarged; limbs robust and long, overlapping when appressed.

*Distribution*.—West Africa.

#### Genus ATEUCHOSAURUS Gray

*Ateuchosaurus* GRAY, Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, p. 107, 1845. (Type: *Ateuchosaurus chinensis* Gray.)

*Lygosaurus* HALLOWELL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1860, p. 496. (Type: *Lygosaurus pellopleurus* Hallowell.)

Differs essentially from *Lygosoma* as follows: Frontoparietals paired; frontal long and constricted (longer than frontoparietals and interparietal together); parietals much reduced; ear opening large, about midway in size between eye and nostril; limbs robust, either overlapping when appressed or separated by a few scale lengths.

*Distribution*.—China, Indo-China, Ryukyu Archipelago.

#### Genus RIOPA Gray

*Riopa* GRAY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 2, p. 332, 1839. (Type: *Lygosoma punctata* Gray = *Lacerta punctata* Linné.)

*Chiamela* GRAY, *ibid.*, p. 332. (Type: *Chiamela lineata* Gray.)

*Hagria* GRAY, *ibid.*, p. 333. (Type: *Hagria vosmaerii* Gray.)

*Campsodactylus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, *Erpétologie générale* . . . , vol. 5, p. 761, 1839. (Type: *Campsodactylus lamarrei* Duméril and Bibron = *Hagria vosmaerii* Gray; non *Campsodactylus* Duméril, 1837, nom. nud.)

*Sphenosoma* FITZINGER, *Systema reptilium*, p. 23, 1843. (Type: *Eumeces punctatus* Wiegmann = *Lacerta punctata* Linné.)

Eyelids well developed, movable, the lower one with a more or less transparent or translucent disc; supranasals present, forming a median suture; prefrontals small, widely separated; frontoparietals paired, distinct from interparietal; preanals not, or barely, enlarged;



ear opening small (punctiform), approximating nostril or smaller; limbs much reduced, digits 5-5 or less; general habitus vermiform.

*Distribution*.—India, Burma, Kenya.

#### Genus EUGONGYLUS Fitzinger

*Engongylus* FITZINGER, *Systema reptilium*, p. 23, 1843. (Type: *Eumeces oppellii* Duméril and Bibron = *Lacerta rufescens* Shaw (part).)

Differs from *Riopa* essentially as follows: Lower eyelid either uniformly scaly or else with a small opaque disc; supranasals reduced and not forming a median suture; limbs well developed, digits 5-5; body robust, lacertiform.

*Distribution*.—Australia, Papuaia, Halmahera, Sula Islands.

#### SQUAMICILIA, new genus

Type: *Eumeces isodactylus* Günther, *The reptiles of British India*, p. 93, pl. 13, fig. A, 1864.

Differs essentially from *Riopa* as follows: Lower eyelid scaly, lacking a more or less transparent or translucent disc; supranasals reduced and not forming a median suture; frontoparietals usually united, interparietal much reduced; ear opening reduced, often only a small oblique slit.

*Distribution*.—Siam and Somaliland.

#### Genus MOCHLUS Günther

*Mochlus* GÜNTHER, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1864, p. 308. (Type: *Mochlus punctatus* Günther = *Eumeces (Riopa) sundevallii* Smith.)

*Sepacontias* GÜNTHER, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. 6, p. 235, 1880. (Type: *Sepacontias modestus* Günther.)

*Lepidothyris* COPE, *Journ. Morph.*, vol. 7, p. 233, 1892. (Type (by subsequent designation): *Lepidothyris fernandi* Cope = *Tiliqua fernandi* Burton.<sup>2</sup>)

Differs essentially from *Riopa* as follows: Lower eyelid scaly, lacking a more or less transparent or translucent disc; limbs robust,

<sup>2</sup> Cope's original description of *Lepidothyris* (loc. cit.) is merely that of a scincid genus of lizards with no included species, and appears only in a key to the genera of Scincidae. In accordance with Opinion 46 of the International Commission "the first species published in connection with the genus . . . becomes *ipso facto* the type." Thus the type of *Lepidothyris* is the species *fernandi*, since Cope (1900, p. 617) mentions *Lepidothyris fernandi* briefly. Described with *Lepidothyris* at the same time and in the same fashion are the following genera: *Monophorus*, *Oncopus*, *Ollochirus*, *Tridentulus*, *Furcillus*, *Haploscincus*, and *Dimeropus*. All these are scincid genera; presumably Lygosominae, with no included species, and must at present be considered unidentifiable nomina inquirendae, except for *Monophorus* which is clearly unavailable since it is preoccupied by *Monophorus* Deshayes, 1877 (Mollusca).

barely meeting or else separated by several scale lengths when appressed; digits 5-5.

*Distribution*.—Africa, China, Indo-China, Malaya, Philippine Islands.

#### TACHYGYIA, new genus

*Liosoma* FITZINGER, *Systema reptilium*, p. 22, 1843. (Type: *Eumeces microlepis* Duméril and Bibron; non *Liosoma* Brandt, 1834.)

Type: *Eumeces microlepis* Duméril and Bibron, *Erpétologie générale*, vol. 5, p. 659, 1839.

Differs essentially from *Riōpa* as follows: Lower eyelid scaly, lacking a more or less transparent or translucent disc; frontoparietals united, interparietal reduced; limbs very robust and long, broadly overlapping when appressed.

*Distribution*.—Friendly Islands, New Caledonia.

#### Genus EUMECIA Bocage

*Eumecia* BOCAGE, *Journ. Acad. Sci. Lisbon*, vol. 3, p. 67, 1870. (Type: *Eumecia anchietae* Bocage.)

Differs from *Riōpa* essentially as follows: Prefrontals large, forming a median suture; ear opening large (only slightly smaller than the eye); limbs minute; digits 2-3 (in *Riōpa* 3-3 or more).

*Distribution*.—British East Africa, Nyasaland.

#### Genus PANASPIS Cope

*Panaspis* COPE, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 1868, p. 317. (Type: *Panaspis aeneus* Cope.)

Differs essentially from *Riōpa* as follows: Supranasals reduced, not forming a median suture, occasionally partially fused with nasals; ear opening large, approximating eye; limbs short or long, but robust.

*Distribution*.—West Africa.

*Note*.—The species *reichenovaei* and *africanus* are referred to *Leiolopisma*, although M. A. Smith considers them congeneric with *aeneus*, *cabindae*, and other West African forms which I regard as members of *Panaspis*. The habitus is such in *reichenovaei* and *africanus* as to render these species generically indistinguishable from many forms in the genus *Leiolopisma*. However drastic and improbable the zoogeographic implications may be as a result of placing the West African species in a genus which is largely Pacific in distribution, they are paralleled by other instances of disjunct distribution in the lygosome genera, cf. *Riōpa*, *Poria*, *Ophioscincus*, *Ablepharus*, etc.

Genus **EMOIA** Gray

*Eusoma* FITZINGER, *Systema reptilium*, p. 22, 1843. (Type: *Eumeces lessonii* Duméril and Bibron = *Scincus cyanurus* Lesson; non *Eusoma* Germar, 1817.)

*Emoia* GRAY, Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, p. 95, 1845. (Type: *Scincus atrocostatus* Lesson.)

Differs from *Riopa* essentially as follows: Supranasals reduced, not forming a median suture; interparietal often fused with the single frontoparietal; limbs robust and long, overlapping when appressed, digits 5-5; general habitus lacertiform.

*Distribution*.—Borneo, Philippine Islands, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Fiji Islands, Friendly Islands, Samoa, Admiralty Islands.

Genus **LEIOLOPISMA** Duméril and Bibron

*Leiolopisma* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, *Erpétologie générale* . . . , vol. 5, p. 742, 1839. (Type: *Scincus telfairii* Desjardins.)

*Oligosoma* GIRARD, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 1857, p. 196. (Type: *Mocoa zeylandica* Gray = *Lygosoma moco* Duméril and Bibron.)

*Hombromia* GIRARD, *ibid.*, p. 196. (Type: *Hombromia fasciolaris* Girard.)

*Lygosomella* GIRARD, *ibid.*, p. 196. (Type: *Lygosomella aestuosa* Girard.)

*Cyclodina* GIRARD, *ibid.*, p. 195. (Type: *Cyclodina aenea* Girard.)

Eyelids well developed, movable, the lower one with a more or less transparent or translucent disc; no supranasals; prefrontals small, separated; frontoparietals paired, distinct from interparietal; preanals not, or barely, enlarged; ear opening rather large, often approximating the eye, always larger than the nostril; limbs well developed, broadly overlapping or meeting or slightly separated when appressed, digits 5-5; general habitus lacertiform.

*Distribution*.—Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Mauritia, West Africa.

Genus **LAMPROPHOLIS** Fitzinger

*Lampropholis* FITZINGER, *Systema reptilium*, p. 22, 1843. (Type: *Lygosoma guichenoti* Duméril and Bibron.)

*Eulepis* FITZINGER, *ibid.*, p. 22. (Type: *Lygosoma duperryi* Duméril and Bibron = *Tiliqua trilineata* Gray.)

*Mocoa* GRAY, Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, p. 80, 1845. (Type: *Lygosoma guichenoti* Duméril and Bibron.)

*Tropidoscincus* BOCAGE, *Journ. Acad. Sci. Lisbon*, vol. 15, p. 230, 1873. (Type: *Tropidoscincus aubrianus* Bocage.)

*Lioscincus* BOCAGE, *ibid.*, p. 328. (Type *Lioscincus steindachneri* Bocage = *Lygosoma tricolor* Bavay.)

*Saurosincus* PETERS, *Sitzb. Ges. Nat. Freunde Berlin*, 1878, p. 149. (Type: *Saurosincus braconieri* Peters = *Tropidolepisma variabilis* Bavay.)

Differs from *Leiolopisma* essentially as follows: A single frontoparietal, well developed, distinct from interparietal; ear opening moderate (smaller than the eye) to small (approximating nostril or slightly larger).

*Distribution*.—New Caledonia, Australia, Tasmania, Loyalty Islands, New Hebrides Islands.

#### Genus *CARLIA* Gray

*Heteropus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, *Erpétologie générale* . . . , vol. 5, p. 757, 1839. (Type: *Heteropus fuscus* Duméril and Bibron; non *Heteropus* Beauvois, 1805, or *Heteropus* Fitzinger, 1826.)

*Carlia* GRAY, Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, p. 271, 1845. (Type: *Carlia melanopogon* Gray; non *Lygosoma melanopogon* Duméril and Bibron = *Sphenomorphus melanopogon* Duméril and Bibron, part.)

*Myophila* DE VIS, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, vol. 1, p. 77, 1884. (Type: *Myophila vivax* de Vis.)

*Lygisaurus* DE VIS, *ibid.*, p. 77. (Type: *Lygisaurus foliorum* de Vis.)

Differs essentially from *Leiolopisma* as follows: A single well-developed frontoparietal; interparietal usually very small or absent; digits 4-5.

*Distribution*.—Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia, Papuaia.

#### Genus *ANOTIS* Bavay

*Anotis* BAVAY, Mem. Soc. Linn. Normandie, vol. 4, No. 5, p. 29, 1869. (Type: *Anotis mariae* Bavay.)

*Nannoscincus* GÜNTHER, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. 10, p. 421, 1872. (Type: *Nannoscincus fuscus* Günther = *Anotis mariae* Bavay.)

Differs essentially from *Leiolopisma* as follows: Prefrontals minute and widely separated (well developed in *Leiolopisma*); ear opening absent or punctiform; limbs much reduced, digits 5-5 or less; general habitus vermiform.

*Distribution*.—New Caledonia, Australia.

#### Genus *HEMIERGIS* Wagler

*Tridactylus* CUVIER, Règne animal, p. 64, 1829. (Type: *Zygnis decresiensis* Fitzinger; non *Tridactylus* Lacépède, 1799.)

*Tetradactylus* CUVIER, *ibid.*, p. 64. (Type: *Zygnis decresiensis* Fitzinger; non *Tetradactylus* Merrem, 1820.)

*Hemiergus* WAGLER, *Natürliches System der Amphibien* . . . , p. 160, 1830. (Type: *Zygnis decresiensis* Fitzinger.)

*Peromelis* WAGLER, *ibid.*, p. 160. (Type: *Zygnis decresiensis* Fitzinger.)

*Chelomeles* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, *Erpétologie générale* . . . , vol. 5, p. 774, 1839. (Type: *Chelomeles quadrilineatus* Duméril and Bibron.)

Differs essentially from *Leiolopisma* as follows: Preanals enlarged; ear opening minute or absent; limbs greatly reduced, digits 4-4 or less; general habitus vermiform.

*Distribution.*—Australia.

#### Genus LIPINIA Gray

*Lipinia* GRAY, Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, p. 84, 1845. (Type: *Lipinia pulchella* Gray.)

Differs essentially from *Leiolopisma* as follows: Prefrontals large, forming a median suture; frontonasal at least as long as it is wide (wider than long in *Leiolopisma*); preanals prominently enlarged.

*Distribution.*—Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Philippines, Borneo, Siam, Tenasserim, Malaya, Andaman Islands.

#### Genus SCINCELLA Mittleman

*Scincella* MITTLEMAN, Herpetologica, vol. 6, No. 2, p. 19, 1950. Type: *Scincus lateralis* Say.)

Differs essentially from *Leiolopisma* as follows: Prefrontals large, often forming a median suture; preanals prominently enlarged.

*Distribution.*—India, Sarawak, Borneo, North and Middle America, China, Anadaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Celebes, Hawaiian Islands, Tasmania, Australia.

#### Genus RHODONA Gray

*Rhodona* GRAY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 2, p. 335, 1839. (Type: *Rhodona punctata* Gray.)

*Soridia* GRAY, *ibid.*, p. 335. (Type: *Soridia lineata* Gray.)

*Brachystopus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erpétologie générale, vol. 5, p. 778, 1839. (Type: *Brachystopus lineopunctulatus* Duméril and Bibron = *Rhodona punctata* Gray.)

*Praepeditus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, *ibid.*, p. 787. (Type: *Soridia lineata* Gray.)

*Ronia* GRAY, in Grey's Travels in Australia, vol. 2, p. 437, 1841. (Type: *Ronia catenulata* Gray = *Rhodona punctata* Gray.)

*Pholeophilus* A. SMITH, Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa, p. 15 (App.), 1849. (Type: *Pholeophilus capensis* Smith = *Soridia lineata* Gray.)

Eyelids well developed, movable, the lower one with a more or less transparent or translucent disc; no supranasals; prefrontals absent, or if present then small and widely separated; frontoparietal single, fused with the interparietal into a single large shield; preanals enlarged; ear opening absent or minute; nasals very large and forming a median suture, or else barely separated; anterior limbs much reduced or absent, digits of hind limbs 2 or less; general habitus vermiform.

*Distribution.*—Australia.

**NODORHA**, new genus

*Leptosoma* FITZINGER, *Systema reptilium*, p. 23, 1843. (Type: *Riopa bougainvillii* Duméril and Bibron (non *Leptosoma* Leach, 1819).)

Type: *Riopa bougainvillii* Duméril and Bibron.

Differs essentially from *Rhodona* as follows: Frontoparietal single or paired, but always distinct from the interparietal; anterior limbs present (except in *N. wilkinsi*), digits 5-5 or less.

*Distribution*.—Australia, Tasmania.

**Genus OPHIOSCINCUS** Peters

*Ophioscincus* PETERS, *Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, 1873, p. 747. (Type: *Ophioscincus australis* Peters.)

*Isopachys* LÖNNBERG, *Kungl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl.*, vol. 55, No. 4, p. 10, 1916. (Type: *Isopachys gyldenstolpei* Lönnberg.)

*Typhloseps* ANGEL, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris*, 1920, p. 4. (Type: *Typhloseps roulei* Angel.)

Differs essentially from *Rhodona* as follows: Lower eyelid immovable, with a transparent disc, or else in itself largely transparent; no upper eyelid; frontoparietals paired, distinct from the interparietal; limbs absent.

*Distribution*.—Siam and Australia.

**Genus ABLEPHARUS** Fitzinger

*Ablepharus* FITZINGER, in *Lichtenstein, Verzeichniss der Doubletten des zoologischen Museums . . . Berlin . . .*, 1823, p. 103. (Type: *Ablepharus panonicus* Fitzinger.)

*Lerista* BELL, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1833, p. 99. (Type: *Lerista lineata* Bell.)

*Microblepharus* FITZINGER, *Systema reptilium*, p. 23, 1843. (Type: *Ablepharus menestriesii* Duméril and Bibron.)

*Ophiopsis* FITZINGER, *ibid.*, p. 23. (Type: *Lerista lineata* Bell.)

*Menetia* GRAY, *The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror . . .*, Rep., pl. 5, fig. 4, 1844. (Type: *Menetia greyi* Gray.)

*Miculia* GRAY, *ibid.*, pl. 5, fig. 3. (Type: *Miculia elegans* Gray.)

*Blepharosteres* STOLICZKA, *Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 1872, p. 74. (Type: *Blepharosteres grayanus* Stoliczka.)

*Phaneropus* FISCHER, *Arch. Naturg.*, 1881, p. 236. (Type: *Phaneropus muelleri* Fischer.)

Eyelids immovable, a transparent disc covering the entire eye; supranasals present or absent; frontoparietal single or paired, but always distinct from the interparietal; ear opening absent, or if present quite small; limbs short but well developed; digits 5-5 or less; general habitus lacertiform.

*Distribution*.—Australia, Africa, southwest Asia, southern Europe.

Genus **CRYPTOBLEPHARUS** Wiegmann

*Cryptoblepharus* WIEGMANN, Herpetologia Mexicana, p. 12, 1834. (Type: *Ablepharus poecilopleurus* Wiegmann.)

*Morethia* GRAY, The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. *Erebus* and *Terror* . . . , Rep., p. 4, 1844. (Type: *Morethia anomalus* Gray.)

Differs essentially from *Ablepharus* as follows: Frontoparietals and interparietal fused to form a single large shield; ear opening present, large, approximating eye in size.

*Distribution*.—Australia, New Guinea, East Indies, Madagascar, Africa, Polynesia.

*Note*.—As remarked by M. A. Smith (1935, p. 309), *Ablepharus* appears to be of polyphyletic origin. The separation of certain species under the generic designation *Crypoblepharus* primarily takes cognizance of slightly more apparent distinctions than many others which occur in *Ablepharus* (sensu lato). It is possible that other species groups in *Ablepharus* are generically distinct.

Genus **RISTELLA** Gray

*Ristella* GRAY, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 2, p. 333, 1839. (Type: *Ristella rurkii* Gray.)

Eyelids well developed, movable, the lower one scaly and lacking a more or less transparent or translucent disc; no supranasals; prefrontals small and well separated, or large and fused into a single large shield; frontoparietals paired, distinct from the interparietal; preanals not enlarged; ear opening well developed; limbs well developed; digits 4-5, claws competely retractile into sheaths.

*Distribution*.—Southern India.

Genus **TROPIDOPHORUS** Duméril and Bibron

*Tropidophorus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, Erpétologie générale . . . , vol. 5, p. 554, 1839. (Type: *Tropidophorus cocincinensis* Duméril and Bibron.)

*Aspris* BLYTH, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, vol. 22, p. 650, 1853. (Type: *Aspris berdmorei* Blyth.)

*Enoplosaurus* SAUVAGE, Bull. Soc. Philom., ser. 7, vol. 3, p. 211, 1879. (Type: *Enoplosaurus insignis* Sauvage = *Tropidophorus grayi* Günther.)

Eyelids well developed, movable, the lower one scaly and lacking a more or less transparent or translucent disc; no supranasals; prefrontals well developed, usually forming a median suture; frontoparietal single or paired but always distinct from the interparietal; four principal supraoculars; ear large, tympanum superficial; two or three enlarged preanals; limbs well developed, digits 5-5, claws nonretractile.

*Distribution.*—Southern China, Indo-China, Philippine Islands, Australia.

Genus **NORBEA** Gray

*Norbea* GRAY, Catalogue of the specimens of lizards in the collection of the British Museum, p. 101, 1845. (Type: *Norbea brookei* Gray.)

*Amphixestus* PETERS, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1871, p. 573. (Type: *Amphixestus beccarii* Peters.)

Differs essentially from *Tropidophorus* as follows: Five principal supraoculars; a single greatly enlarged preanal plate.

*Distribution.*—Sarawak, Borneo, Philippine Islands.

Genus **TRIBOLONOTUS** Duméril and Bibron

*Tribolonotus* DUMÉRIL and BIBRON, *Erpétologie générale* . . . , vol. 5, p. 364, 1839. (Type: *Zonurus novae-guineae* Schlegel.)

*Pediporus* ROUX, *Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel*, vol. 41, p. 129, 1930. (Type: *Tribolonotus schmidti* Burt.)

Eyelids well developed, movable, the lower one scaly and lacking a more or less transparent or translucent disc; head with a posteriorly emarginate bony casque; nostril in a single nasal; no supranasals; no prefrontals; frontoparietals paired, distinct from the interparietal; ear opening approximating eye in size; a pair of greatly enlarged pre-anals; dorsal surfaces of body and tail armed with large spinose scales; neck prominently narrower than the head; limbs large, digits 5-5, claws nonretractile.

*Distribution.*—New Guinea and Solomon Islands.

ALPHABETICAL GENERIC SYNONYMY

Appended below is an alphabetical listing of the 33 generic names considered valid in this paper, as well as the 62 primary synonyms of these names which have been proposed over the years. Earlier names unavailable because of homonymy are listed simply as straight synonyms of their respective genera. Nomina nuda and new generic names proposed herein are so indicated; nomina inquirendae are omitted.

*Ablepharus* Fitzinger, 1823. Valid genus.

*Amphixestus* Peters, 1871 = *Norbea* Gray.

*Anomalopus* Duméril, 1851 = *Saiphos* Gray.

*Anotis* Bavay, 1869. Valid genus.

*Apterygodon* Ederling, 1863 = *Dasia* Gray.

*Aspris* Blyth, 1853 = *Tropidophorus* Duméril and Bibron.

*Ateuchosaurus* Gray, 1845. Valid genus.

*Blepharosteres* Stoliczka, 1872 = *Ablepharus* Fitzinger.

*Brachystopus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839 = *Rhodona* Gray.



- Campsodactylus* Duméril, 1837 = nomen nudem.  
*Campsodactylus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839 = *Riopa* Gray.  
*Carlia* Gray, 1844. Valid genus.  
*Chelomeles* Duméril and Bibron, 1839 = *Hemiergus* Wagler.  
*Chamela* Gray, 1839 = *Riopa* Gray.  
*Coloscincus* Peters, 1876 = *Saiphos* Gray.  
*Cophoscincopus* Mertens, 1934. Valid genus.  
*Cophoscincus* Peters, 1867. Valid genus.  
*Cryptoblepharus* Wiegmann, 1834. Valid genus.  
*Cyclodina* Girard, 1857 = *Leiolopisma* Duméril and Bibron.  
*Dasia* Gray, 1839. Valid genus.  
*Elenia* Gray, 1845 = *Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger.  
*Emoia* Gray, 1845. Valid genus.  
*Enoplosaurus* Sauvage, 1879 = *Tropidophorus* Duméril and Bibron.  
*Eugongylus* Fitzinger, 1843. Valid genus  
*Eulamprus* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger.  
*Eulepis* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Lampropholis* Fitzinger.  
*Eumecia* Bocage, 1870. Valid genus.  
*Eusoma* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Emoia* Gray.  
*Hagra* Gray, 1839 = *Riopa* Gray.  
*Hemiergus* Wagler, 1830. Valid genus.  
*Heteropus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839 = *Carlia* Gray.  
*Hinulia* Gray, 1845 = *Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger.  
*Hombromia* Girard, 1857 = *Leiolopisma* Duméril and Bibron.  
*Ictiscincus* Smith, 1937 = *Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger.  
*Isopachys* Lönnberg, 1916 = *Ophioscincus* Peters.  
*Keneuxia* Gray, 1845 = *Dasia* Gray.  
*Lamprolepis* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Dasia* Gray.  
*Lampropholis* Fitzinger, 1843. Valid genus.  
*Leiolopisma* Duméril and Bibron, 1839. Valid genus.  
*Lepidothyris* Cope, 1892 = *Mochlus* Günther.  
*Leptosiaphos* Schmidt, 1943. Valid genus.  
*Leptosoma* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Nodorha*, new genus.  
*Lerista* Bell, 1833 = *Ablepharus* Fitzinger.  
*Lioscincus* Bocage, 1873 = *Lampropholis* Fitzinger.  
*Liosoma* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Tachygyia*, new genus.  
*Liotropis* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Dasia* Gray.  
*Lipimia* Gray, 1845. Valid genus.  
*Lissonota* Blyth, 1853 = *Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger.  
*Lygisaurus* de Vis, 1884 = *Carlia* Gray.  
*Lygosaurus* Hallowell, 1860 = *Ateuchosaurus* Gray.  
*Lygosoma* Hardwicke and Gray, 1827. Valid genus.  
*Lygosomella* Girard, 1857 = *Leiolopisma* Duméril and Bibron.  
*Menetia* Gray, 1844 = *Ablepharus* Fitzinger.  
*Microblepharus* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Ablepharus* Fitzinger.  
*Miculia* Gray, 1844 = *Ablepharus* Fitzinger.  
*Mochlus* Günther, 1864. Valid genus.  
*Mococa* Gray, 1845 = *Lampropholis* Fitzinger.  
*Morethia* Gray, 1844 = *Cryptoblepharus* Wiegmann.

- Myophila* de Vis, 1884 = *Carlia* Gray.  
*Nannoscincus* Günther, 1872 = *Anotis* Bavay.  
*Nodorha*, new genus.  
*Norbea* Gray, 1845. Valid genus.  
*Obligosoma* Girard, 1857 = *Leiopisma* Duméril and Bibron.  
*Ophiopsis* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Ablepharus* Fitzinger.  
*Ophioscincus* Peters, 1873. Valid genus.  
*Otosaurus* Gray, 1845. Valid genus.  
*Panaspis* Cope, 1868. Valid genus.  
*Parotosaurus* Boulenger, 1914 = *Otosaurus* Gray.  
*Pediporus* Roux, 1930 = *Tribolonotus* Duméril and Bibron.  
*Peromeles* Wiegmann, 1834 = *Saiphos* Gray.  
*Peromelis* Wagler, 1830 = *Hemiergus* Wagler.  
*Phaneropus* Fischer, 1881 = *Ablepharus* Fitzinger.  
*Pholeophilus* Smith, 1849 = *Rhodona* Gray.  
*Podophis* Wiegmann, 1834 = *Lygosoma* Hardwicke and Gray.  
*Praepeditus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839 = *Rhodona* Gray.  
*Rhodona* Gray, 1839. Valid genus.  
*Riopa* Gray, 1839. Valid genus.  
*Ristella* Gray, 1839. Valid genus.  
*Ronia* Gray, 1841 = *Rhodona* Gray.  
*Saiphos* Gray, 1831. Valid genus.  
*Saurosincus* Peters, 1879 = *Lampropholis* Fitzinger.  
*Scincella* Middleman, 1950. Valid genus.  
*Sepacantias* Günther, 1880 = *Mochlus* Günther.  
*Soridia* Gray, 1839 = *Rhodona* Gray.  
*Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger, 1843. Valid genus.  
*Sphenosoma* Fitzinger, 1843 = *Riopa* Gray.  
*Squamicia*, new genus.  
*Tachygyia*, new genus.  
*Tetradactylus* Cuvier, 1829 = *Hemiergus* Wagler.  
*Theconyx* Annandale, 1906 = *Dasia* Gray.  
*Tribolonotus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839. Valid genus.  
*Tridactylus* Cuvier, 1829 = *Hemiergus* Wagler.  
*Tropidophorus* Duméril and Bibron, 1839. Valid genus.  
*Tropidoscincus* Bocage, 1873 = *Lampropholis* Fitzinger.  
*Typhloseps* Angel, 1920 = *Ophioscincus* Peters.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF LIZARDS OF THE SUBFAMILY  
LYGOSOMINAE

1. Head broad and distinct from the relatively slender neck, with a posteriorly emarginate bony casque; dorsum of body and tail with large spinose scales. . . . . *Tribolonotus* Duméril and Bibron
- Head not prominently distinct from neck; no bony casque; body and tail not covered with large spinose scales. . . . . 2
2. Eyelids absent and/or immovable. . . . . 3
- Eyelids present and movable. . . . . 5
3. No upper eyelid, lower lid immovable and without a more or less transparent or translucent disc; no limbs. . . . . *Ophioscincus* Peters

- Upper eyelid present but often much reduced and more or less fused with the lower lid which bears a large transparent or translucent disc; limbs present..... 4
4. Frontoparietal single or paired, but always distinct from the interparietal; ear opening absent, or smaller than the eye if present ..... *Ablepharus* Fitzinger  
 Frontoparietal and interparietal fused to form a single large shield; ear opening approximates eye opening. . *Cryptoblepharus* Wiegmann
5. Lower eyelid scaly, lacking a more or less transparent or translucent disc; occasionally with a small opaque disc..... 6  
 Lower eyelid with a more or less transparent or translucent disc..... 21
6. Supranasals present (sometimes fused partially with the nasals)..... 7  
 Supranasals absent ..... 13
7. Ear opening present..... 8  
 Ear opening absent, or else covered by overlapping scales..... 12
8. Preanals prominently enlarged; ear opening approximates the diameter of the eye..... *Otosaurus* Gray  
 Preanals not, or barely, enlarged; diameter of ear opening half or less the diameter of the eye..... 9
9. Supranasals reduced, separated by the rostro-frontonasal suture..... 10  
 Supranasals enlarged, forming a median suture..... 11
10. Frontoparietals paired; lower eyelid usually uniformly scaly but occasionally with a small opaque disc; 5 supraoculars; limbs robust, body stout..... *Eugongylus* Fitzinger  
 Frontoparietals united; lower eyelid uniformly scaly, never with a small opaque disc; 4 supraoculars; limbs much reduced and weak, body slender and vermiform... *Squamicia*, new genus
11. Frontoparietals paired; limbs short, barely meeting or separated by several scale lengths when appressed..... *Mochlus* Günther  
 Frontoparietals united; limbs long, widely overlapping when appressed..... *Tachygyia*, new genus
12. Preanals not, or barely, enlarged; supranasals not, or rarely, forming a median suture..... *Dasia* Gray  
 Preanals prominently enlarged; supranasals large and forming a median suture ..... *Cophoscincopus* Mertens
13. True parietals lacking; frontal very long and constricted, longer than frontoparietals plus interparietal; prefrontals small, separated ..... *Ateuchosaurus* Gray  
 True parietals present; frontal not long and constricted, shorter than frontoparietals plus interparietal..... 14
14. Tympanum superficial ..... 15  
 Tympanum sunk (if visible at all) ..... 16
15. Enlarged preanals 2 or 3; supraoculars 4.  
*Tropidophorus* Duméril and Bibron  
 Enlarged preanal 1; supraoculars 5..... *Norbea* Gray
16. Frontoparietals united ..... 17  
 Frontoparietals paired ..... 18
17. Preanals not, or barely, enlarged; ear opening usually present but punctiform; limbs much reduced... *Lygosoma* Hardwicke and Gray  
 Preanals enlarged; ear opening absent; limbs robust, often meeting or overlapping when appressed..... *Cophoscincus* Peters

18. Claws retractile ..... *Ristella* Gray  
 Claws nonretractile ..... 19
19. Prefrontals large, often forming a median suture; limbs robust;  
 5 digits ..... *Sphenomorphus* Fitzinger  
 Prefrontals greatly reduced and widely separated, or else  
 absent; digits 5 or less, limbs reduced and weak..... 20
20. Preanals enlarged; supraoculars 3 or 4; ear opening absent;  
 digits 1, 2, or 3..... *Saiphos* Gray  
 Preanals not, or barely, enlarged; supraoculars 4; ear opening  
 present although often much reduced; digits 3, 4, or 5.  
*Leptosiaiphos* Schmidt
21. Supranasals present (sometimes fused partially with the nasals)..... 22  
 Supranasals absent ..... 25
22. Supranasals large, forming a median suture..... 23  
 Supranasals reduced, separated by the rostro-frontonasal suture..... 24
23. Prefrontals large, usually forming a median suture or else  
 barely separated by the rostro-frontonasal suture; ear ap-  
 proximates eye in size; limbs vestigial, digits 2 or 3.... *Eumecia* Bocage  
 Prefrontals small, widely separated; ear opening approximates  
 size of nostril, or smaller; limbs short but robust, digits 3 or  
 more ..... *Riofa* Gray
24. Frontoparietals united and usually fused with the interparietal  
 to form a single large shield, or else if the interparietal is  
 present it is much reduced; limbs large and broadly over-  
 lapping when appressed; ear approximates nostril in size.. *Emoia* Gray  
 Frontoparietals paired and distinct from the well-developed  
 interparietal; limbs separated, just meeting, or overlapping  
 when appressed; ear large, approximating eye in size.... *Panaspis* Cope
25. Preanals not, or barely, enlarged..... 26  
 Preanals prominently enlarged..... 29
26. Frontoparietals united ..... 27  
 Frontoparietals paired ..... 28
27. Interparietal distinct, usually large; digits 5-5.... *Lampropholis* Fitzinger  
 Interparietal very small or absent; digits 4-5..... *Carlia* Gray
28. Digits 5-5; limbs well developed, meeting or overlapping when  
 appressed, or else separated by one or two scale lengths; ear  
 opening prominent..... *Leiopisma* Duméril and Bibron  
 Digits 5-5 or less; limbs short, separated by several scale  
 lengths when appressed; ear opening absent or punctiform  
 (approximating nostril or smaller)..... *Anotis* Bavay
29. Frontoparietals and interparietal fused to form a single large  
 shield; anterior limbs always lacking..... *Rhodona* Gray  
 Frontoparietals united or paired, but always distinct from  
 interparietal; anterior limbs present (except in *Nodorha*  
*wilkinsi*) ..... 30
30. Limbs much reduced or rudimentary, digits 5-5 or less..... 31  
 Limbs well developed, often meeting or overlapping when ap-  
 pressed; digits always 5-5..... 32
31. Prefrontals large, often forming a median suture; nasals small  
 to moderate in size, usually separated..... *Hemiergis* Wagler

- Prefrontals small and widely separated, or absent; nasals large, usually forming a median suture.....*Nodorha*, new genus
32. Ear concealed .....*Cophoscincus* Peters
33. Ear opening present..... 33
- Prefrontals forming a median suture longer than half their length; frontonasal at least as long as it is wide, or longer; snout elongated, acute, depressed or concave; rostral deeper (higher) than it is wide.....*Lipinia* Gray
- Prefrontals separated or forming a median suture less than half their length; frontonasal wider than it is long; snout short, obtuse, flat or convex; rostral wider than it is high..*Scincella* Mittleman

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SPECIES

In the listing that follows, the fundamental intent is to indicate the limits of the genera employed in this paper, through the medium of their included species. In no sense does this list purport to be a check-list of the forms considered valid, nor does it enumerate all the names that have been proposed in the Lygosominae. Considerable latitude regarding the inclusion of a name has been exercised; where a form has been rather universally regarded as a synonym of an older name, the general rule has been to omit the junior name. On the other hand, some names have been included despite their relegation to synonymy by other workers, since in these cases it is believed likely that further study will demonstrate a distinguishable racial entity.

- acrocarinata* Kopstein, *Emoia*, 1926.
- acutus* Peters, *Sphenomorphus*, 1864.
- adelaidensis* Peters, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1874.
- adspersa* Steindachner, *Emoia*, 1870.
- aenea* Girard, *Leiolopisma*, 1857.
- aeneus* Cope, *Panaspis*, 1868.
- aerata* Garman, *Carlia*, 1901.
- aestuosa* Girard, *Leiolopisma*, 1857.
- africana* Gray, *Leiolopisma*, 1845.
- africanus* Sternfeld, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1918.
- ahli* Vogt, *Emoia*, 1932.
- aignanus* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1898.
- albertisii* Peters and Doria, *Carlia*, 1878.
- albofasciolatus* Günther, *Eugongylus*, 1872.
- albo punctatus* Gray, *Mochlus*, 1846.
- aldabrae* Sternfeld, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1918.
- alfredi* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1898.
- aloy sii-sabaudiae* Peracca, *Leptosiaphos*, 1907.
- amblyplacodes* Vogt, *Sphenomorphus*, 1932.
- anchietae* Bocage, *Eumecia*, 1870.
- anguina* Theobald, *Rioja*, 1868.
- anguinoides* Boulenger, *Ophioscincus*, 1914.
- annamiticus* Boettger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1901.

- annectens* Boulenger, *Otosaurus*, 1897.  
*anolis* Boulenger, *Lipinia*, 1883.  
*anomalous* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1890.  
*anomalous* Gray, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1844.  
*antoniorum* Smith, *Sphenomorphus*, 1927.  
*aruanus* Roux, *Sphenomorphus*, 1910.  
*aruensis* Doria, *Sphenomorphus*, 1874.  
*aruensis* Sternfeld, *Emoia*, 1918.  
*assamensis* Annandale, *Tropidophorus*, 1912.  
*assata* Cope, *Scincella*, 1864.  
*ater* Boettger, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1913.  
*atrigulare* Ogilby, *Carlia*, 1890.  
*atrigularis* Stejneger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1908.  
*atrocostata* Lesson, *Emoia*, 1830.  
*atromaculatus* Garman, *Sphenomorphus*, 1901.  
*aubrianus* Bocage, *Lampropholis*, 1873.  
*australe* Gray, *Lygosoma*, 1839.  
*australe* Peters, *Ophioscincus*, 1873.  
*australis* Gray, *Sphenomorphus*, 1839.  
*australis* Sternfeld, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1918.  
*austro-caledonicus* Bavay, *Lampropholis*, 1869.  
*balinensis* Barbour, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1911.  
*bamphyledi* Bartlett, *Mochlus*, 1895.  
*bancrofti* Longman, *Saiphos*, 1916.  
*barbouri* Stejneger, *Scincella*, 1925.  
*battersbyi* Procter, *Emoia*, 1920.  
*baudinii* Duméril and Bibron, *Emoia*, 1839.  
*beauforti* de Jong, *Sphenomorphus*, 1927.  
*beccarii* Peters, *Norbea*, 1871.  
*beccarii* Peters and Doria, *Carlia*, 1878.  
*beddomii* Boulenger, *Ristella*, 1887.  
*beddomii* Boulenger, *Scincella*, 1887.  
*berdmorei* Blyth, *Tropidophorus*, 1853.  
*bicarinata* Macleay, *Carlia*, 1877.  
*bitineata* Gray, *Scincella*, 1846.  
*biparietalis* Taylor, *Sphenomorphus*, 1918.  
*bipes* Fischer, *Rhodona*, 1882.  
*bitaeniatus* Boettger, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1913.  
*biunguiculatus* Oudemans, *Saiphos*, 1894.  
*bivittatus* Menestries, *Ablepharus*, 1832.  
*blackmanni* de Vis, *Carlia*, 1885.  
*blanchardi* Burt, *Tribolonotus*, 1930.  
*blochmanni* Tornier, *Leptosiaphos*, 1903.  
*boettgeri* Van Denburgh, *Scincella*, 1912.  
*boettgeri* Sternfeld, *Emoia*, 1918.  
*boettgeri* Sternfeld, *Eugongylus*, 1918.  
*bougainvillii* Duméril and Bibron, *Nodorha*, 1839.  
*boulengeri* Van Denburgh, *Sphenomorphus*, 1912.  
*boutonii* Desjardins, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1831.  
*bowringi* Günther, *Mochlus*, 1864.

- brachysomus* Lönnerberg and Andersson, *Sphenomorphus*, 1915.  
*brandti* Strauch, *Ablepharus*, 1868.  
*breviceps* Peters, *Panaspis*, 1873.  
*brevipes* Boettger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1895.  
*brookei* Gray, *Norbea*, 1845.  
*brooksi* Loveridge, *Sphenomorphus*, 1933.  
*browni* Van Denburgh, *Ateuchosaurus*, 1912.  
*buergersi* Vogt, *Emoia*, 1932.  
*burdeni* Dunn, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1927.  
*burgeoni* Witte, *Leptosiaophos*, 1933.  
*buitikoferi* Lidth de Jeude, *Sphenomorphus*, 1905.  
*cabindae* Bocage, *Panaspis*, 1866.  
*caeruleocauda* de Vis, *Emoia*, 1892.  
*callisticta* Peters and Doria, *Emoia*, 1878.  
*cameronicus* Smith, *Sphenomorphus*, 1924.  
*caudaequinac* Smith, *Scincella*, 1950.  
*caudatus* Sternfeld, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1918.  
*celebense* Müller, *Otosaurus*, 1894.  
*celebense* de Rooij, *Dasia*, 1915.  
*challengeri* Boulenger, *Leiolopisma*, 1887.  
*cherriei* Cope, *Scincella*, 1893.  
*chinensis* Gray, *Ateuchosaurus*, 1845.  
*cocincinensis* Duméril and Bibron, *Tropidophorus*, 1839.  
*cognatus* Boettger, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1881.  
*colletti* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1896.  
*compressicauda* Witte, *Leptosiaophos*, 1933.  
*comtus* Roux, *Sphenomorphus*, 1928.  
*concinatus* Boulenger, *Otosaurus*, 1887.  
*consobrinus* Peters and Doria, *Sphenomorphus*, 1878.  
*cophia* Boulenger, *Lygosoma*, 1908.  
*corpulentus* Smith, *Mochlus*, 1921.  
*courcyanus* Annandale, *Sphenomorphus*, 1912.  
*crassicaudus* Duméril, *Sphenomorphus*, 1851.  
*cumingi* Gray, *Otosaurus*, 1845.  
*cuneiceps* de Vis, *Emoia*, 1890.  
*cuprea* Gray, *Leiolopisma*, 1839.  
*cursor* Barbour, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1911.  
*curta* Boulenger, *Carlia*, 1897.  
*curtirostris* Taylor, *Otosaurus*, 1915.  
*cyanogaster* Lesson, *Emoia*, 1830.  
*cyanura* Lesson, *Emoia*, 1830.  
*dahomeyense* Chabanaud, *Panaspis*, 1917.  
*darlingtoni* Loveridge, *Lygosoma*, 1933.  
*darlingtoni* Loveridge, *Tropidophorus*, 1945.  
*decepiens* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1894.  
*decrensiensis* Fitzinger, *Hemiargis*, 1829.  
*degrijsi* Mertens, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1928.  
*delicata* de Vis, *Lampropholis*, 1888.  
*dendyi* Boulenger, *Leiolopisma*, 1902.  
*deplanchii* Bavay, *Sphenomorphus*, 1869.

- derooyae* de Jong, *Sphenomorphus*, 1927.  
*deserti* Strauch, *Ablepharus*, 1868.  
*desertora* Sternfeld, *Nodorha*, 1919.  
*devisii* Boulenger, *Carlia*, 1890.  
*diguliense* Kopstein, *Carlia*, 1926.  
*distinguendus* Werner, *Ablepharus*, 1910.  
*divergens*, Taylor, *Sphenomorphus*, 1929.  
*domina* de Vis, *Sphenomorphus*, 1888.  
*doriae* Boulenger, *Scincella*, 1887.  
*dorsalis*, Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1887.  
*durus* Cope, *Cophoscincopus*, 1862.  
*dussumieri* Duméril and Bibron, *Sphenomorphus*, 1839.  
*elberti* Sternfeld, *Dasia*, 1918.  
*elegans* Gray, *Ablepharus*, 1844.  
*elegans* Boulenger, *Scincella*, 1897.  
*elegans* Sternfeld, *Sphenomorphus*, 1918.  
*elegantoides* Ahl, *Scincella*, 1925.  
*elegantulus* Peters and Doria, *Sphenomorphus*, 1878.  
*emigrans* Lidth de Jeude, *Sphenomorphus*, 1895.  
*entrecasteauxii* Duméril and Bibron, *Leiolopisma*, 1839.  
*equalis* Gray, *Saiphos*, 1825.  
*essingtonii* Gray, *Sphenomorphus*, 1842.  
*eurytotis* Werner, *Lampropholis*, 1909.  
*exigua* Anderson, *Scincella*, 1878.  
*fallax* Peters, *Sphenomorphus*, 1860.  
*fasciatus* Gray, *Sphenomorphus*, 1845.  
*fasciolara* Girard, *Leiolopisma*, 1857.  
*fasciolatus* Günther, *Sphenomorphus*, 1867.  
*fernandi* Burton, *Mochlus*, 1836.  
*fischeri* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1887.  
*flavigulare* Schmidt, *Emoia*, 1932.  
*flavipes* Parker, *Sphenomorphus*, 1936.  
*florense* Weber, *Sphenomorphus*, 1891.  
*foliara* de Vis, *Carlia*, 1884.  
*forbesi* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1888.  
*forbesora* Taylor, *Scincella*, 1937.  
*formosa* Blyth, *Leiolopisma*, 1853.  
*formosensis* Van Denburgh, *Scincella*, 1912.  
*formosensis* Van Denburgh, *Sphenomorphus*, 1912.  
*fragile* Günther, *Nodorha*, 1876.  
*frontalis* de Vis, *Ophioscincus*, 1888.  
*frosti* Zeitz, *Nodorha*, 1920.  
*furcatus* Weber, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1891.  
*fusca* Duméril and Bibron, *Carlia*, 1839.  
*garnieri* Bavay, *Tachygyia*, 1869.  
*gemmingeri* Cope, *Scincella*, 1864.  
*gerrardii* Gray, *Nodorha*, 1864.  
*gloriosus* Stejneger, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1893.  
*gracile* Bavay, *Anotis*, 1869.  
*gracilis* de Rooij, *Tribolonotus*, 1909.



- graciloides* Lönnberg and Andersson, *Anotis*, 1913.  
*grande* Gray, *Leiolopisma*, 1845.  
*granulatus* Boulenger, *Otosaurus*, 1903.  
*graueri* Sternfeld, *Leptosiaphos*, 1912.  
*grayanus* Stoliczka, *Ablepharus*, 1872.  
*grayi* Günther, *Tropidophorus*, 1861.  
*greyi* Gray, *Ablepharus*, 1844.  
*griffini* Taylor, *Dasia*, 1915.  
*guentheri* Peters, *Riopa*, 1879.  
*guentheri* Boulenger, *Ristella*, 1887.  
*guichenoti* Duméril and Bibron, *Lampropholis*, 1839.  
*guineensis* Peters, *Mochlus*, 1879.  
*gyldenstolpei* Lönnberg, *Ophioscincus*, 1916.  
*hainanus* Smith, *Tropidophorus*, 1923.  
*haliana* Haly and Nevill, *Dasia*, 1887.  
*hallieri* Lidth de Jeude, *Sphenomorphus*, 1905.  
*helenae* Cochran, *Sphenomorphus*, 1927.  
*helleri* Loveridge, *Leptosiaphos*, 1932.  
*herberti* Smith, *Mochlus*, 1916.  
*himalayana* Günther, *Scincella*, 1864.  
*incerta* Stuart, *Scincella*, 1940.  
*inconspicua* Müller, *Scincella*, 1894.  
*indicus* Gray, *Sphenomorphus*, 1853.  
*infralineolatus* Günther, *Cophoscincus*, 1873.  
*infrapunctata* Boulenger, *Leiolopisma*, 1887.  
*iniqua* Lidth de Jeude, *Norbea*, 1905.  
*initialis* Werner, *Anotis*, 1910.  
*inornatus* Gray, *Sphenomorphus*, 1845.  
*intermedius* Sternfeld, *Sphenomorphus*, 1919.  
*intermedius* Kinghorn, *Sphenomorphus*, 1932.  
*iridescens* Boulenger, *Emoia*, 1897.  
*irrorata* Macleay, *Emoia*, 1877.  
*isodactyla* Günther, *Squamificilia*, 1864.  
*isolepis* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1887.  
*ixbaac* Stuart, *Scincella*, 1940.  
*jagori* Peters, *Sphenomorphus*, 1864.  
*jakati* Kopstein, *Emoia*, 1926.  
*jamnana* Loveridge, *Carlia*, 1948.  
*jeudei* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1897.  
*jobiensis* Meyer, *Sphenomorphus*, 1874.  
*johnstoni* Boulenger, *Eumecia*, 1897.  
*keiensis* Roux, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1910.  
*keiensis* Sternfeld, *Emoia*, 1918.  
*kilimensis* Stejneger, *Leptosiaphos*, 1891.  
*kinabaluensis* Bartlett, *Otosaurus*, 1895.  
*kitsoni* Boulenger, *Panaspis*, 1913.  
*klossi* Boulenger, *Emoia*, 1914.  
*kohtaoensis* Cochran, *Scincella*, 1927.  
*koratensis* Smith, *Mochlus*, 1917.  
*kordoana* Meyer, *Emoia*, 1874.

- kosciuskoi* Kinghorn, *Sphenomorphus*, 1932.  
*kuekenthali* Boettger, *Emoia*, 1895.  
*kuhnei* Roux, *Sphenomorphus*, 1910.  
*kutuensis* Lönnberg, *Leptosiaphos*, 1911.  
*labillardieri* Gray, *Sphenomorphus*, 1838.  
*ladacense* Günther, *Scincella*, 1864.  
*laeve* Oudemans, *Carlia*, 1894.  
*laeviceps* Peters, *Mochlus*, 1874.  
*laotus* Smith, *Tropidophorus*, 1923.  
*larutense* Boulenger, *Saiphos*, 1900.  
*laterale* Say, *Scincella*, 1823.  
*lateralis* de Vis, *Carlia*, 1885.  
*laterimaculata* Boulenger, *Scincella*, 1887.  
*latifasciatus* Meyer, *Sphenomorphus*, 1874.  
*leae* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1887.  
*lentiginosus* de Vis, *Saiphos*, 1888.  
*leonhardii* Sternfeld, *Sphenomorphus*, 1919.  
*leschenaultii* Cocteau, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1832.  
*lesueurii* Duméril and Bibron, *Sphenomorphus*, 1839.  
*leucospilus* Peters, *Tropidophorus*, 1872.  
*leucotaenia* Bleeker, *Carlia*, 1860.  
*leveretti* Schmidt, *Sphenomorphus*, 1927.  
*lichenigera* O'Shaughnessy, *Leiolopisma*, 1874.  
*lineata* Gray, *Rhodona*, 1839.  
*lineata* Gray, *Riopa*, 1839.  
*lineatus* Bell, *Ablepharus*, 1833.  
*lineolata* Stoliczka, *Riopa*, 1870.  
*lineo-ocellata* Duméril, *Leiolopisma*, 1851.  
*lineo-ocellatus* Duméril and Bibron, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1839.  
*lineopunctulata* Duméril and Bibron, *Rhodona*, 1839.  
*llanosi* Taylor, *Otosaurus*, 1919.  
*lobula* Loveridge, *Scincella*, 1945.  
*longicaudatus* de Rooij, *Sphenomorphus*, 1915.  
*longiceps* Boulenger, *Lipinia*, 1895.  
*loriae* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1897.  
*louisadensis* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1903.  
*luberoensis* Witte, *Leptosiaphos*, 1933.  
*luctuosa* Peters and Doria, *Carlia*, 1878.  
*luzonense* Boulenger, *Lygosoma*, 1895.  
*mabuiforma* Loveridge, *Riopa*, 1935.  
*maccoeyi* Ramsay and Ogilby, *Carlia*, 1890.  
*maccoyi* Lucas and Frost, *Anotis*, 1894.  
*macropisthopa* Werner, *Nodorha*, 1903.  
*macrota* Steindachner, *Scincella*, 1869.  
*macrotympana* Stoliczka, *Scincella*, 1873.  
*maculatus* Blyth, *Sphenomorphus*, 1853.  
*maindroni* Sauvage, *Sphenomorphus*, 1879.  
*malayanus* Doria, *Sphenomorphus*, 1888.  
*manni* Brown, *Emoia*, 1948.  
*mariae* Bavay, *Anotis*, 1869.

- mayottensis* Mertens, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1928.  
*megalops* Annandale, *Sphenomorphus*, 1906.  
*megaspilus* Günther, *Sphenomorphus*, 1877.  
*mehelyi* Werner, *Emoia*, 1899.  
*melanochlorus* Vogt, *Sphenomorphus*, 1932.  
*melanopogon* Duméril and Bibron, *Sphenomorphus*, 1839.  
*melanopogon* Gray, *Carlia*, 1844.  
*melanosticta* Boulenger, *Scincella*, 1887.  
*meleagris* Boulenger, *Leptosiphos*, 1907.  
*mentovarius* Boettger, *Eugongylus*, 1895.  
*metallicum* O'Shaughnessy, *Lampropholis*, 1874.  
*metallicus* Boulenger, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1887.  
*miangense* Werner, *Lipinia*, 1910.  
*microcerca* Boettger, *Scincella*, 1901.  
*microlepidota* O'Shaughnessy, *Lampropholis*, 1874.  
*microlepis* Duméril and Bibron, *Tachygyia*, 1839.  
*microlepis* Günther, *Tropidophorus*, 1861.  
*micropa* Lidth de Jeude, *Norbea*, 1905.  
*microta* Gray, *Nodorha*, 1844.  
*mimikanus* Boulenger, *Otosaurus*, 1914.  
*minutus* Meyer, *Sphenomorphus*, 1874.  
*miodactylus* Boulenger, *Saiphos*, 1903.  
*miopa* Günther, *Rhodona*, 1867.  
*miota* Boulenger, *Scincella*, 1895.  
*misaminia* Stejneger, *Norbea*, 1908.  
*miivarti* Boulenger, *Emoia*, 1887.  
*mjobergi* Lönnberg, *Sphenomorphus*, 1913.  
*moco* Duméril and Bibron, *Leiolopisma*, 1839.  
*mocquardi* Boulenger, *Norbea*, 1894.  
*mocquardi* Chabanaud, *Mochlus*, 1918.  
*modesta* Günther, *Scincella*, 1864.  
*modestus* Günther, *Mochlus*, 1880.  
*modigliani* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1895.  
*moellendorffi* Boettger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1897.  
*moluccara* Barbour, *Dasia*, 1911.  
*monotropis* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1887.  
*monticola* Schmidt, *Scincella*, 1927.  
*morokana* Parker, *Scincella*, 1936.  
*moszkowskii* Vogt, *Sphenomorphus*, 1912.  
*moultonii* Barbour and Noble, *Dasia*, 1912.  
*muelleri* Schlegel, *Sphenomorphus*, 1837.  
*muelleri* Fischer, *Ablepharus*, 1881.  
*munda* de Vis, *Carlia*, 1885.  
*mundivense* Browne, *Carlia*, 1898.  
*murphyi* Burt, *Emoia*, 1930.  
*murrayi* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1887.  
*murudensis* Smith, *Otosaurus*, 1925.  
*mustelina* O'Shaughnessy, *Leiolopisma*, 1874.  
*neuhaussi* Vogt, *Sphenomorphus*, 1911.  
*nichollsi* Loveridge, *Nodorha*, 1933.

- nieuwenhuisi* Lidth de Jeude, *Dasia*, 1905.  
*nigra* Hombron and Jacquinet, *Emoia*, 1853.  
*nigra* Sternfeld, *Dasia*, 1918.  
*nigricaudis* Macleay, *Sphenomorphus*, 1877.  
*nigrigulare* Boulenger, *Carlia*, 1897.  
*nigriventris* de Rooij, *Sphenomorphus*, 1915.  
*nigrofasciolata* Peters, *Leiolopisma*, 1869.  
*nigrolabrus* Günther, *Sphenomorphus*, 1873.  
*nigrolineatus* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1897.  
*nigropunctatus* Hallowell, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1860.  
*nimbense* Angel, *Panaspis*, 1944.  
*nitens* Peters, *Scincella*, 1871.  
*noctua* Lesson, *Lipinia*, 1830.  
*nototacnius* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1914.  
*novaecaledoniae* Parker, *Lampropholis*, 1926.  
*novaeguineae* Schlegel, *Tribolonotus*, 1834.  
*novaeguinae* Meyer, *Carlia*, 1874.  
*novaeguinae* Mertens, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1928.  
*novocaledonicus* Mertens, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1928.  
*obscura* de Jong, *Emoia*, 1927.  
*ocellata* Gray, *Lampropholis*, 1844.  
*ocellatus* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1896.  
*ocelliferus* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1896.  
*oligolepis* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1914.  
*olivacea* Gray, *Dasia*, 1838.  
*opisthorhodus* Werner, *Mochlus*, 1910.  
*orientale* Shreve, *Sphenomorphus*, 1940.  
*ornatus* Gray, *Sphenomorphus*, 1845.  
*pagenstecheri* Lindholm, *Scincella*, 1901.  
*pallidiceps* de Vis, *Emoia*, 1890.  
*pallidus* Günther, *Sphenomorphus*, 1844.  
*pallidus* Mertens, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1928.  
*palnica* Boettger, *Scincella*, 1892.  
*pannonicus* Fitzinger, *Ablepharus*, 1823.  
*papuensis* Macleay, *Sphenomorphus*, 1877.  
*paraenea* Ahl, *Leiolopisma*, 1925.  
*pardalis* Macleay, *Saiphos*, 1877.  
*parietale* Peters, *Emoia*, 1871.  
*parkeri* Smith, *Scincella*, 1937.  
*partelloi* Stejneger, *Norbea*, 1910.  
*parvus* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1897.  
*pectorale* de Vis, *Carlia*, 1885.  
*pellopleurus* Hallowell, *Ateuchosaurus*, 1860.  
*pembanus* Boettger, *Mochlus*, 1913.  
*peronii* Fitzinger, *Hemiergus*, 1826.  
*peronii* Cocteau, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1836.  
*peronii* Duméril and Bibron, *Carlia*, 1839.  
*perplexa* Barbour, *Norbea*, 1921.  
*perviridis* Barbour, *Dasia*, 1921.  
*phaeodes* Vogt, *Scincella*, 1932.

- philippinica* Mertens, *Dasia*, 1929.  
*physicae* Duméril and Bibron, *Emoia*, 1839.  
*picturata* Fry, *Nodorha*, 1914.  
*plagiocephalus* Cocteau, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1836.  
*planiventrale* Lucas and Frost, *Nodorha*, 1902.  
*poecilopleurus* Wiegmann, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1835.  
*popae* Shreve, *Riofa*, 1940.  
*potanini* Günther, *Scincella*, 1896.  
*pranensis* Cochran, *Scincella*, 1930.  
*pratti* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1903.  
*prehensicauda* Loveridge, *Scincella*, 1945.  
*presignis* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1900.  
*pretiosum* O'Shaughnessy, *Lampropholis*, 1874.  
*producta* Boulenger, *Squamificilia*, 1909.  
*pseudotropa* Günther, *Leiolopisma*, 1844.  
*pulchella* Gray, *Lipinia*, 1845.  
*pulcher* Sternfeld, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1918.  
*pulchra* Boulenger, *Scincella*, 1903.  
*pulla* Barbour, *Carlia*, 1911.  
*pumila* Boulenger, *Lygosoma*, 1887.  
*punctata* Linné, *Riofa*, 1766.  
*punctata* Gray, *Rhodona*, 1839.  
*punctatolineata* Boulenger, *Scincella*, 1893.  
*punctatorivittata* Günther, *Nodorha*, 1867.  
*punctatus* Sternfeld, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1918.  
*punctulata* Peters, *Lygosoma*, 1871.  
*quadrigitatus* Werner, *Hemiergis*, 1910.  
*quadrilineata* Duméril and Bibron, *Hemiergis*, 1839.  
*quadrivittatus* Peters, *Cophoscincus*, 1867.  
*quadrupes* Linné, *Lygosoma*, 1766.  
*quatuordecimlineatus* Sternfeld, *Sphenomorphus*, 1919.  
*quatuordigitata* Sternfeld, *Leptosiaiphos*, 1912.  
*queenslandiae* de Vis, *Tropidophorus*, 1890.  
*quinquetaeniatus* Günther, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1874.  
*qoyi* Duméril and Bibron, *Sphenomorphus*, 1839.  
*reevesi* Gray, *Scincella*, 1838.  
*reichenovae* Peters, *Leiolopisma*, 1874.  
*relictus* Vinciguerra, *Cophoscincus*, 1892.  
*renschii* Mertens, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1928.  
*reticulatus* Günther, *Saiphos*, 1873.  
*rhomboidale* Peters, *Carlia*, 1869.  
*richardsoni* Gray, *Sphenomorphus*, 1844.  
*rivulare* Taylor, *Norbea*, 1915.  
*robinsoni* Smith, *Tropidophorus*, 1919.  
*roulei* Angel, *Ophioscincus*, 1920.  
*rouxi* Hediger, *Lipinia*, 1934.  
*rufescens* Shaw, *Eugongylus*, 1802.  
*ruficauda* Taylor, *Emoia*, 1915.  
*ruficaudus* Lucas and Frost, *Cryptoblepharus*, 1895.  
*rufus* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1887.

- rupicola* Smith, *Scincella*, 1916.  
*rurkii* Gray, *Ristella*, 1839.  
*rutilus* Peters, *Cryptolepharus*, 1879.  
*salsburyi* Schmidt, *Ateuchosaurus*, 1927.  
*samoensis* Duméril, *Emoia*, 1851.  
*sanctus* Duméril and Bibron, *Sphenomorphus*, 1839.  
*sanfordi* Schmidt and Burt, *Emoia*, 1930.  
*sarasinorus* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1897.  
*scharffi* Boulenger, *Anotis*, 1915.  
*schevilli* Loveridge, *Sphenomorphus*, 1933.  
*schmidti* Burt, *Tribolonotus*, 1930.  
*schoedei* Vogt, *Sphenomorphus*, 1912.  
*schultzei* Vogt, *Sphenomorphus*, 1911.  
*scotophilus* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1900.  
*scutirostra* Peters, *Lygosoma*, 1873.  
*sembalunica* Mertens, *Carlia*, 1927.  
*semoni* Oudemans, *Scincella*, 1894.  
*semperi* Peters, *Scincella*, 1867.  
*septentrionale* Schmidt, *Scincella*, 1927.  
*shelfordi* Boulenger, *Sphenomorphus*, 1900.  
*sikkimense* Blyth, *Scincella*, 1854.  
*silvicola* Taylor, *Scincella*, 1937.  
*similis* Dunn, *Emoia*, 1927.  
*simplex* Cope, *Saiphos*, 1864.  
*simus* Sauvage, *Sphenomorphus*, 1879.  
*sinicus* Boettger, *Tropidophorus*, 1886.  
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*smaragdina* Lesson, *Dasia*, 1830.  
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